## Band of Buckeye Boys Who Rendered Famous Service.

By CHAS. I. ADKINS, Co. K, 27th Ohio.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM KANSAS CITY TO SPRINGFIELD, MO. The next morning, Sunday, Sept. 22, we debarked, stacked arms and for some time remained near the landing. There being no fences or other camp fire material in view, we had a slim breakfast, without warm drinks.

Crackers brought from somewhere in barrels we found to be of a new variety, in our experience. They were evidently some that had been overlooked for years or refused on account of their age by the rebels when they plundered the Kansas City Commissary.

City Commissary.

They were composed of both flour and flesh, thoroughly mixed. The flesh was crawling in cavities. The boys called the crawling bits of flesh maggots.

Stubby roasted his crackers and Tall Man said: "You are going to have a vermicelli barbecue, I perceive?"

"Yep; I haint got heart enuff to eat the little cusses erlive, like some of the fel-

little cusses erlive, like some of the fel-lers," Stubby responded as he wiped the ashes off his cracker on the sleeve of his

It was nearly noon when we turned our backs on the old boat. We marched south, then filed west. Having left the limits of the town we halted and stacked arms on a high hill, where we remained only till the next day, when we were quartered in vacant dwellings and business buildings in the town. Co. K had good quarters in a recent store record on the quarters in a vacant store room on the main thoroughfare.

## THE REGIMENT IN BUSINESS.

One of the abandoned business places was a printing office, which was soon pressed into service and filled with a corps of journalists, including editors, correspondents, compositors and devils all secured from the ranks. A newly and thoroughly including oughly independent newspaper was issued.

The ferry to the north side having been

stopped, we had no difficulty in getting efficient men from the ranks, and the ferry was put into operation at once.

### TO AN ARCADIA.

On Saturday, Oct. 5, our company was ordered four miles south to West Port. We took quarters in a brick store building. We were there to protect the vicinity from bushwhackers who were busy in the community. The people welcomed us by sending in a liberal supply of garden produce and smokehouse supplies.

Our sleep was peaceful and restful that

night, and too soon broken the next morning by the crowing of the Shanghai Imper-or otherwise punish the musicians. sonator who woke the town by his realistic

and penetrating crow.

After breakfast the good Corporal and his religious associates asked permission to attend religious services at the town church, and the Captain ordered that the company attend in a body. When the bell rung the company, looking surprisingly clean and neat, fell in, fully armed and compand for there was no telling when equipped—for there was no telling when or how strong a body of bushwhackers might swoop into town. We marched to church and found ourselves made wel-

ing was horrified to find living evidence of living things, and evidence that more were incubating. He was the first to report the discovery of that sort of army supplies; but others investigated and numerous successful finds were reported.

The finding of these soldier pests, com-monly called army bugs, graybacks, body guards or soldier bugs, was a most un-happy discovery. If new clothing could happy discovery. If new clothing could that point by a zigzag march from Kan-have been drawn the greater part of the sas City, covering 112 miles. Osceola is wany would have burned what they We had thought that the grayback had a preference for soldiers who were uncleanly, but that mistake was corrected

While there our duty was light, our ra-tions were good, the citizens were kind and benevolent, and fine, large paw-paws grew wild in abundance. Taking all in all, Co. K can look back with happy recollections to that little loyal town in Jackson County, Mo.

## HUNT THE ENEMY.

On the afternoon of Oct. 16 some mem bers who had been in hospital rejoined the company, and the company took its place in line, when the 27th and 39th Ohio regiments reached Westport, from which we marched about one mile and went into camp. Our strength had been considerably in-

pieces of artillery and several companies which was eight miles on the march. As of cavalry. We had been supplied with that stream was bridgeless, we were inregular six-mule Government wagons and fairly good tents, and the forces when moving looked very much more like an deeper and colder. Another eight mile army than before.

We remained in this camp until the

found the enemy.

The next morning we moved on for :

mile or two, when a halt was ordered and preparation made for action. Guns were loaded, Cos. A and B were sent to the front, and the artillery took positions and unlimbered. After an hour's delay the skirmishers returned, batteries limbered, and we resumed our march. The enemy

## FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

About two hours before sundown we went into camp near Pleasant Hill. Durng the day we had passed a great many arge orchards, whose trees were bending low with ripe Fall fruit. Gen. Sturgis or-dered that no fruit be plucked from the trees or gathered from the ground-not an apple must a thirsty soldier touch! Nevertheless, when we went into camp there was no lack of fruit for supper. Knapsacks, haversacks, blouses, shirts above the belt, pockets, even horns carried for the musicians, yielded stores of ap-

## DON'T KNOW THEIR OWN COUNTY.

Discussion arose as to what County we were in, and Tall Man asked a citizen who sat on his little fence reviewing us; but to our amazement the citizen said that he didn't know: "Don't jist fully remem-bah! On'y bin livin' yeah 'bout a yeah!" he said. After that we asked every citizen we met, and not one of them was able to give us the information. While it is true there were some very pleasant and attractive homes to be seen,

with good and commodious farm buildand other commendable improvements, as a general thing the southern Missouri homes bore marked evidence of

bushels of the fruit. The General promised with lavish squander of reckless adjectives to attend to the matter at his eisure, ordered a guard placed over the 2,000 soldiers. apples to prevent men in the ranks from

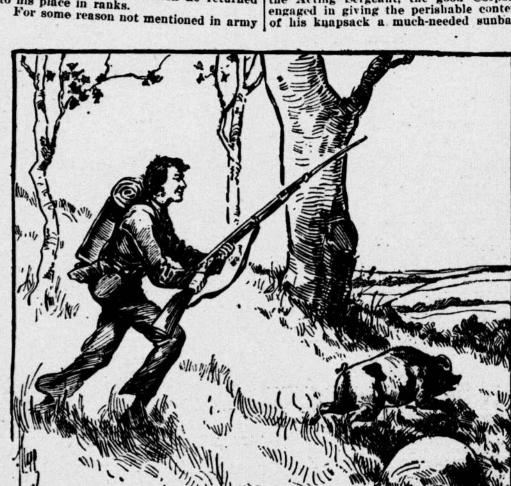
getting any; then he rode away. Co. K was called upon for the apple guard, and he stood beside them, crowing loudly and clearly now and again as a passing company looked smilingly at the rambos. When K mess wagon came up loaded on the wagon. Then he returned to his place in ranks.

For some reason not mentioned in army

casions when there was a reasonator.

guard duty, we were ordered to go fully equipped, ready to move at any time, in any direction, on a moment's warning. When I returned to the squad reserve, after two hours on videt post, I found the Acting Sergeant, the good Corporal, engaged in giving the perishable contents of his knapsack a much-needed sunbath.

Some reason not mentioned in army



### THE FORAGEL LANDS A PERSIMMON "BEAR."

WADING IN COLD WATERS. The next morning we again started early, moved southward, and at the end of a march of 18 miles camped in Henry County. The following day we marched 18 miles due east. On the 23d we again moved south through Henry County. On reaching the Grandee River it was found that the enemy had destroyed the bridge. Gen. Sturgis, not being empowered to separate the waters as was Moses of old we were ordered to strip and take a chilly wade through the stream, which was about waist-deep. It was the first marine service of the kind that we had been called on to perform, and the strip-off act oc-casioned no little embarrassment. Indeed, some, in their modesty, forded the stream without removing any of their garments, and then marched steadily on, presenting an appearance very much like that of a

The day closed, at the end of 21 miles' tramp, on the left bank of the tramp, on the left bank of the Osage River, opposite the once-beautiful little town of Osceola. We had reached the County seat of St. Clair.

The greater part of the next day was spent in crossing the stream, which at that dry season of the year was comwhen Co. K discovered that they had no paratively low, yet had too great a depth to cross as we did the Grandee. Rafts fastidious.

Our stay at Westport was 12 days. equally inadaptable materials, and used to ferry men, munitions, guns and other impediments over. Some of the rafts went to pieces, some grounded, foundered—but no lives were lost.

During our two-days' stay at the above place, beside the work of crossing the river in the manner stated, the farriers and artisans were busily engaged in shocing horses and mules, repairing wagons and all other necessary work.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 26, the army

march and we camped for the night. morning of the 18th. The camp was made exceedingly unpleasant by heavy of 16 miles reached Greenfield, the County seat of Dade.

fter a march of 12 miles, not having of the day was spent in gathering hazel-

## UP WITH THE FLAG.

The next morning, Oct. 31, we marched to Greenfield, about a mile, where we raised the Stars and Stripes on a flag-staff from which the Confederate colors had been taken down the day before. We then returned, and the regiment had PLANS GANG AGLEY.

ve might stay for several days at Greenfield, but about 5 o'clock orders came to prepare for instant march. This unexected move occasioned great commotion, but we had learned to do things in a hurry, and we were very soon in line and present waiting for the wagons and ambulances to take the road ahead of the men. MARCHED USELESS MILES.

It was about noon when a halt was ordered, arms were stacked, rails carried, fires built, and in time camp-kettle re-freshments served. After a rest of two hours we moved again, and about 6 p. m. went into camp a mile from Springfield, the little seat of Green County, Mo. There we learned that we had reached the place by a roundabout road from Greenfield that measured 45 miles, the distance by the good and direct road be-ing only 30 miles; that we had forded the same stream three times, while by the direct and shorter road we would not have had to ford that or any other stream.

From Osceola we had marched 113 miles; from Kansas City 221 miles.

orders the General neglected to annihilate I I threw my gun carelessly in the stack, took off my surplus accounterments, sat down on a log, and invited the good Corporal to help himself to a hat full of fine, ripe persimmons, which I had gathered on my way in; which he did with thanks. While we ate the fruit the Officer of the

Day came and made his inspection and inquiries and rode away.

A note was brought from the Captain to the Corporal cautioning him to be vigilant, as an attack was expected, and instructing him to see that the men slept as much as possible while off post, so that they could be more wakeful when on duty.

They are the captain masched northward eight miles and went into camp.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 10, we were awakened by the early bugle from sweet and peaceful slumbers that gave us dreams about better and pleasanter things than cornstalk beds upon which we had spent the night. The upholstery was

away and brought to the post a headless, legless carcass, which he declared was a persimmon bear that had attacked him while he was looking for persimmons. "It must have rushed at you sideways," said the good Corporal government of the residual than the government of the residual than the good Corporal government of the government of the goo the good Corporal severly, as he pointed there was nothing in sight that would incass, showing that it was a broadside shot and had gone entirely through the animal. The Corporal, however, supplied pepper and salt for the bear roast, and we had boiled eggs, plenty of fresh milk, roast potatoes and Johnny cake, all provided by

simmon bear and young pig meat. COURAGE SEVERELY TESTED. It was my luck to relieve the videt post at midnight. I was somewhat cowardly myself, when on duty at such a dangerous doubt, fully made up for my shortage. About 1 o'clock we heard the tramp of which was eight miles on the march. As While they were yet a long way from that stream was bridgeless, we were in- us, "Old Claude's" voice waked the night: "Halt! Who comes there?" "Colonel —, with a detachment of cavalry returning from a scout."

"Dismount, advance one and give ountersign! Thinking it too far to walk to give the ountersign, they started forward in the addle, when "Old Claude," in a tone full We marched on the morning of Oct. 18, moving in an easterly direction. Our march was slow, as it was necessary that the cavalry should reconnoiter both front and flanks. We reached Little Blue River and flanks. We reached Little Blue River of letters and reread the best. A portion of letters and reread the best. Colonel —, cavalry returning"—
He had again started forward in the

saddle. "Old Claude" threw his gun to his shoulder and taking aim in the darkhalt, advance one and give the counter- a funny big name?" sign, I'll blow your whole darn head off!"
There was no doubt about the situation, and the offended officer dismounted, adhim to be a rebel trying to deceive us.

The next morning (Sunday) the com-

Everything seemed to indicate that pany was relieved and we returned to camp with well-stocked haversacks, thanks to our industrious foragers. For the first time since leaving St. Louis the Chaplain was able to have a Sunday camp service with the regiment

day's rations, and without knapsacks or

ly forgot that he had been excused from duty, buckled on his cartridge box, took his place in ranks and went out on picket duty with the rest of the company!

ON VIDET DUTY; IN DANGER.

Picket headquarters or reserve was about a mile and a half south of camp, and there the details were made for the several posts, some half a mile in advance, some to the right, some to the left.

I went, under the good Corporal, with others, to the most advanced post and

others, to the most advanced post and cumstances.
found myself the most advanced videt of During the During the search, which lasted about the post, fully a quarter of a mile in ad- three hours, there were some withered vance of the picket post.

The position of that outpost was about three miles distant from the center of a picket line fully 18 miles in length, circumscribing an army encampment of nearly 25,000 troops, and a fair estimate of the number of men required to do picket duty each day would not fall short of Rodies were found that were connected.

Rodies were found that hyried: others ,000 soldiers.

That morning, as on other similar octual that had been covered with leaves and

rough roads to their respective camp quar-ters at Springfield; arriving at a late hour n the night, after a 24-mile march, fagged

### CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

During the encampment at Springfield the army subsisted largely upon produce forcibly gathered from the surrounding country. Flour mills were impressed and in some cases were operated by men detailed from the ranks. Other details were made which went with army teams through the farming districts and pressed into service any and everything in the way of grain and other produce that could be used by the army. The corn and wheat

1861. The army felt that his removal was unjust and unwise.

Shortly after it was known that our beto his headquarters, formed in mass, with ceremony befitting the occasion and pre-sented resolutions of regret for his departure and expressing our respect, esteem

Gen. Fremont was succeeded at Springfield by Gen. Hunter.

On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, orders came down to get ready to move, with one Day came and made his inspection and inquiries and rode away.

A note was brought from the Captain

A note was brought from the Captain

In the meantime our forager slipped spread lengthwise in the deep furrows of a large and stony field. We were, soon

THE MAJORS' FIGHT. After a 16-mile march we camped Polk County. An episode occurred that stopping place which for a time is seemed would probably end in bloodshed The Ohio Twin regiments camped upon a our forager. The good Corporal at first nibbled very mincy at the ribs, but soon resumed regulation bites, saying that he could discover no difference between perwells we found on that march. As the other regiment was camped a little less distant from the well than was ours, their Major, who was never slow in seizing an opportunity by which he could stand square and a little out of plum if neces-sary, in the interests of his own regiment placed a sentinel at the well, with imperaand responsible post; but I was fortunate tive orders to allow none but members of his own regiment to fill their canteens in having with me now "Old Claude," as his own regiment to fill their canteens he was called, whose bravery, I did not there. Now our Major was another who was keyed in about the same pitch relative to the plumb, square and level rule, approaching horses and the clink and rattle of sabers. We had no doubt that the enemy would be upon us in five short minutes. We stood to the side of the road, and I covered myself from the enemy as well as I could by standing behind a tree. Before they were within southeast, reaching Boliver, the County seems as I could by standing bester of Polk County, on Sunday evening.

On Monday morning reveille was two or three, who came on. We were a sort of a King Richard the moved out at a lively pace down the nar- Old Claude said: "Don't get a burdent of the sound of th creased by the return of six companies of the 39th Ohio and the addition of four pieces of artillery and several companies or both would have been badly hurt or killed, had it not been for the timely arrival of Lieut.-Col. H. I. Kennit, a superior officer, who forced his way be tween the antagonists, separated, and placed them under arrest. The sentinel was sent to his quarters

and the water was free for all alike, till the well ran dry. GROUND-APPLE RIVER.

At the end of another 20-mile march, or the 11th, we camped on the queerly-named Pomme de Terre River, which flows north ward to the Osage, and as it furnished plenty of good and clear water for both

his shoulder and taking aim in the darkness said: "I don't care a cuss if you are Colonel The Archange! If you don't halt advance one and give the country they gave this beautiful little river such

The question started a discussion that at once, as always, took on a persona was mounted, took timely warning seeing our superior strength, and skedaddled southward.

We then returned, and the regiment had the offended officer dismounted, advanced one and gave the countersign; but the had a narrow escape, for we were fearraising according to our several ideas and available means.

The then returned, and the regiment had the offended officer dismounted, advanced one and gave the countersign; but the had a narrow escape, for we were fearful, frightened, nervous and suspected and available means. to have been when the French named the stream Pomme de Terre; whence, it

day's rations, and without knapsacas or camp equipage, save a wagon load of shovels and picks, together with several other commands of infantry, cavalry and artillery, marched out in the morning, in a southerly direction. It was generally believed that we were going out a short distance to throw up fortifications. The short-distance part of the guess was exploded by several hours of tough and tirescome marching, until about noon, when some marching, until about noon, when Our regiment having been given the ad-

saw, the County seat of Benton, where we crossed the Osage River by means of a long, flat, low, rickety board bridge, supported only a foot or two above the water by hastily-constructed log cribs. After all had crossed, the regiment halted and those desiring to do so were given the opportunity to fill their canteens with fresh water, after which another eight-mile march was made, and we went into camp between sundown and dark, having covered 16 miles during the day.

"I CAN'T GIT 'EM UP." Early reveille the next morning warned us to expect a long march and an early start. Our bugle, however, was not sound ed until many others had been heard far and near, saying, as bugles always say at

"I can't git 'em up, I can't git 'em up, I can't git 'em up, at all \* \* \* I can't git 'em up, I can't git 'em up a—tall.

The privates and the Cor—p'rals,
The Sergeauts, one and all \* \*

The Lieu—tenants they are la—zy,
But the Cap—ta'ns worst of all \*

I can't git 'em up, I can't git 'em up, I can't git 'em up at all \*

I can't git 'em up, I can't git 'em up a—tall!"

TWENTY-FIVE MILES TO WATER. The advance started about daybreak, but it was not until the sun was over the horizon that we took our place somewhere between the two ends of the marching column. The forenoon was spent in a

steady push without halting.

Long before night the ranks commenced were taken to the mills, ground and issued to rapidly thin. Another day of extreme as rations to the troops; cattle, sheep and hogs were taken and driven in and slaughtered for the army, all being settled for to lessen the weight of their burden, threw tered for the army, all being settled for by the Quartermaster in Government vouchers or certificates as to the amount and kind of property confiscated; and if the owner could prove his loyalty he would at some time recover payment from the Government.

Gen. Fremont was relieved on Nov. 5, made 25 miles—to reach sufficient water—to reach sufficient water—to reach sufficient water—to reach sufficient water—to look at you.

I was the first Adjutant the Post had

oved commander had been removed our Pettis County, but we soon again took up regiment, with other comrades, marched the march and proceeded two miles far-

that we had since leaving Springfield. We made 25 miles—to reach sufficient water—labelore we camped.

The army pushed on the next morning, and at the end of 10 miles reached Sedalia, as march the march and proceeded two miles farther.

We had been in the service three months, and had received no pay. Those who were fortunate enough to start with a few shillings were now about as destitute as were those whose pockets were empty at the beginning. We had marched since leaving Utica, Sept. 17, about 400 miles, making from eight to 45 miles a day, having marched on 30 days, and passed through 15 Counties, waded six rivers and creeks, and having several look at you.

I was the first Adjutant the Post had, and I have been reappointed, regularly, as the first Adjutant of the propose only few of us do, in regard to the happenings of 40 years ago, and reading the hampenings of 40 years ago, and reading the march of a large for the happenings of 40 years ago, and reading the hampenings parture and expressing our respect, esteem and regard for him.

With the bitter came much sweetness; Gen. Sturgis whom we detested with cordial detestation, was called to Washington. In all the army was no other one whom all with one mind could spare with gladness. Not a Union soldier in that army regretted the departure of Gen. times performed the skeddadie act, turn about with the enemy, and the Missouri bushwhackers.

Louis march, to join other forces then con-centrating in the Mississippi Valley, and were soon engaged in campaigns that were more thrilling and warlike than we had hitherto experienced.
(The end.)

## CAMPFIRE STORIES.

to Amuse.

Comrade Wash Tumer, Co. F. 51st Ind., Henry, Kan., sends the following stories tional Tribune:

When marching from Chattanooga to East Tennessee, we were out of rations and our clothing was about played out. We were cold and hungry. While at Athens I went into a house and found there a soldier I did not know; nor to what command he belonged. He had brought flour and made arrangements with the woman of the house to bake biscuits for him. He asked how long it would take her to do the work, and she said half an hour. The comrade went in the said half an hour. The comrade went in the capture of Fort Gregg were of the 116th Ohio and 10th Conn.

For gallantry on this occasion the 39th 11ll. received from Maj. Gen. Gibbons a bronze eagle, which he had cast for the purpose, and personally placed on their flag staff. It bears an inscription to that effect. Serg't H. M. Day, of this regiment, was badly wounded while planting his flag on the fort, and the War Department with the work, and she said half an hour. The comrade went in the train the credit to retain the credit to retain the credit of presence in battles in which they persished. Not all the dead in the capture of Fort Gregg were of the 116th Ohio and 10th Conn.

For gallantry on this occasion the 39th 11ll. received from Maj. Gen. Gibbons a bronze eagle, which he had cast for the purpose, and personally placed on their flag staff. It bears an inscription to that effect. Serg't H. M. Day, of this regiment, was badly wounded while planting his flag on the fort, and the War Department was badly wounded while planting his flag on the fort, and the War Department was badly wounded while planting his flag on the fort, and the War Department was all counselors.

PENNEBAKER & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors. said half an hour. The comrade went just to each other. No one who fought out, and I told my messmates that we for the Union lacks honors; no one need would have biscuits for dinner. They laughed and said, "I expect you will," and we had. Before the half hour was up I went back and said to the woman. "Are the biscuits done?" They were, and, paying her 50 cents for her work I hit the breeze with the biscuits in my haversack. and I hit it with haste, lest the defrauded

Twas cold on that march, very cold and we had not drawn any clothing for a long time. We became ragged. My hat played out and I stopped at a darky's shanty. I found a very large straw hat, big and wide brimmed, hanging on the wall. I put it on and walked out without leaving a receipt, caught up with the command. I slept that night in a hay loft, and enjoyed a good night's rest. The next morning I got up before day and I made a mistake and instead of my big straw hat, put on a brand new soldier's hat which, perhaps belonged to a recruit? We resumed the march and about 9 o'clock here came a comrade walking as fast as he could with that big straw hat man and beast, there was no reason for on his head. Some one said: "Come out a quarrel between the two Majors. from under that straw pile! We know Just before starting, early the next you are there, for we see your feet!" The morning, while standing in ranks, the comrade was guyed by every one for good Corporal, looking over at the flow-miles. Now, if he will call on me I will try to make it right. Who was he and where is he?

## WASH KILLED THE SNAKE.

It was I who killed the big blacksnake after the Shiloh battle. We were moving on Corinth, stopping occasionally to rest. Some were lying down, some were sitting, leaning I was standing leaning the members of any one Post some standing. I was standing, leaning on my gun, when down the hill, to my left, I heard: "Look out! there comes a snake!" the stream Pomme de Terre; whence, it was assumed, that the Indians believed the potato to have originated in this valley.

The bugle ended the discussion there, and we set off an a march that ended 25 miles away, if Hickory County. It had been a shoster march had there been water nearer.

On the morning of Thursday, Nov. 14,

too much misery and piling up of disease for all parts of the body. Death often starts with constipation. The clogging of the bowels forces poison through the intestines into the blood. All sorts of dis-Missourl homes bore marked evidence of shiftless management.

CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM SPRINGFIELD TO SEDALIA.

The morning of Nov. 2, frosty and crisp, gave promise of a bright and pleasant day, and we thought that because of we would be accorded the command to close up, for appearance in the streets. The rear having closed on the front, the General ordered the band to play and the column to move. That was embarrasing, for the musicians where full of apples harvested the band to play and the column to move. That was embarrasing, for the musicians we left for the picket line the delayed wholes knowns were full of apples harvested in disobelience to orders of Gen. Sturgis them and there present, panoplied in power! There was no escape, and the pany started off the good Corporal was overjoyed with home news that he actual—

CHAPTER VII.

FROM SPRINGFIELD TO SEDALIA.

The morning of Nov. 2, frosty and crisp, gave promise of a bright and pleasant day, and we thought that because commandation and the reaching the field we had not long to wait the streets. The rear having closed on the front, the General ordered the sound to play and the column to move. That was my night to stand camp guard around the brightly burning campire at ground the brig



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## G.A.R. IN THE SOUTH. Nearest Post to the Old Rebel Prison at Sal

isbury, N. C. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Hartranft Post, 40, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, G. A. R., Charlotte, N. C., was mustered June 9, 1890. The Post is small, but it ought to have at least double the number of members it has; the vets all have some excuse for not becoming members of our Post. Some think it will hurt them in making a living; some belong to Posts elsewhere, and want to retain their membership there.

of 44 miles. We have to leave here early that morning and can not return until

there are that can beat my record; I am very proud of my little record, but I don't doubt that many can show up longer con-D, 16th N. Y. H. A., and Co. H, 8th U. S., Charlotte, N. C.

## CAPTURE OF FORT GREGE. Plea for Honors That Were Earned in Battle

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see that a comrade of 116th Ohio claims that when Fort Gregg, front of Petersburg, Va., was captured, April 2, 1865, the 116th Ohio and 10th Conn. were the whole push.

Now, I desire to deprive none of honors or glories—but do not wish to see others or glories—but do not wish to see others deprived of glory and honors, and there. fore I wish to remind these comrades that there were others there, and, like them, were in the active discharge of their duties. I ask company the company of their duties I ask company the company of their duties I ask company of the I ask company of their duties I ask company of their duties I ask company of the I ask company of t Henry, Kan., sends the following stories for entertainment of readers of The National Tribune:

HAD BISCUITS TO EAT.

When marching from Chatteness to allow to each this share of the honors especially do I ask that those who died in the struggle to crush the rebels who sought by war and arms to rend the Union and dishonor mental history to be reported upon at the course of their during the numerous great battles and campaigns, always with distinction.

It was decided to have some member of each company prepare data for a regimental history to be reported upon at the course of their during the numerous great battles and campaigns, always with distinction.

for himself the honor of services done by another. Don't forget that none of us could have saved the Union alone, whether man, company, regiment, brigade, di-

vision, corps or army. The work required us all and all in co-operation. We should place our love for comrades above our greed for glory.

The First Brigade, First Division

## A SOLE SUBSCRIBER.

The Corporal's Widow Writes So Pleasantly That The National Tribune Will Print Her

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that my friend, The National Tribune, now comes to my address in a wrapper all by itself, and I am told by the post office clerk that I am the only one in the society of the G. A. R. who takes this valuable paper, among the soldiers of this village, and it surprises me. I am sure this is all wrong—and unnecessary among the members of the Post here. In my opinion, no soldier should neglect the bridge that carries him over. No one that reads this ries him over. No one that reads this grand National newspaper can fail to realize that it has greatly advanced the cause of pensions, and has kept up the fight in favor of the old soldier, in every issue—every week. It has never failed in their direction; has always been exerted with some success, however difficult the campaign.

become so careless of their own welfare as to let it be known to even a single paper among the members of any one Post in any community?

The gigantic efforts made, and through equipped to march and fight. We were kept in line till after dark, when we returned to our quarters. The alarm was caused by a force of bushwhackers who had been dispersed by our cavalry.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Wednesday, the 6th, was another fair Indian Summer day, which furnished new experience along the line of our soldier life in the field. Our regiment, with one day's rations, and without substantial wond and without substantial wonden bridge leading from the County seat of Benton, which was Warsaw.

On the morning of Thursday, Nov. 14, with the breech of my gun. We did not measure it; we thought it must have been 12 feet long. No side remarks, now; I wasn't seeing things; nothing was in my canteen except water!

Whow the breech of my gun. We did not measure it; we thought it must have been 12 feet long. No side remarks, now; I wasn't seeing things; nothing was in my canteen except water!

Your Physical Salvation.

Without reading The National Tribune.

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Wilford, Conn.

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Never neglect constipation. It means too much misery and niling up of the civil war. They should arise did not measure it; we thought it must have been 12 feet long. No side remarks, now; I wasn't seeing things; nothing was in my canteen except water!

Your Physical Salvation.

Never neglect constipation. It means too much misery and niling up of the civil war. They should arise in the interests of the civil war. They should arise the county of the civil war. They should arise in the seeing things; nothing was in my canteen except water!

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## He Submits Some Requests and Offers a

Budget of Personals.

in '63 and '64, I was a pupil in Co. A., 40th N. Y., learning to fight border guer-rillas.—Ad. D. Singer, Henly, O.

A Pine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier.) says if any sufferer from Kid-ney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used He makes no charge whatever for the favor. Sundry Interesting Subjects Discussed EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Last April, while looking around Lookout Mountain, Tenn., I found the name of J. A. Gooch carved on the Old Point Ho-

ern women, who object to their affiliation with the G. A. R. Other excuses are offered, but I don't regard any of them as worthy of consideration. fered, but I don't regard any of them as worthy of consideration.

On Memorial Day, each year, we, as many as possibly can do so, go with our families to Salisbury, N. C., a distance of 44 miles. We have to leave here early I would like to ask Martin I. Holston

that morning and can not return until about 10 p. m. Our business there is to decorate the graves and monument at the National Cemetery, with flags, flowers, and to hold our Memorial services, where over 15,000 of our comrades are buried. No doubt many who read this have been compelled to partake of Jefferson Davis hospitalities in Salisbury prison. This we consider the duty of our Post, it being the nearest to the cemetery.

We are always very glad indeed to see old comrades. Don't be afraid to wear the button when you come South; we will see that you don't get hurt! Call around whenever you come this way, and let us look at you.

I would like to ask Martin I. Holston when he is going to stop organizing West Virginia Cavalry Regiments in his raid reminiscences? He speaks of the 12th and 13th W. Va., M't'd Inf., as being with Averell on the Salem Raid. The 12th and 13th were never mounted, and were not with Averell at that time. As I remember, the following composed his brigade: 14th Pa. Cav., 2d, 3d, and 8th W. Va. M't'd Inf. (which the next Spring were made the 5th, 6th and 7th W. Va. Cav.), Maj. Lot Bowin's battalion of cavalry and Ewing's battery of 6-pound guns. Let us hear from some other about this, as I do not claim to be infailible, and suppose only few of us do, in regard to

he it in this light it does seem as it it might become a law.

Another thing I would like to ask: Was there a regiment in the service longer than the 3d W. Va. Inf., or 6th W. Va. Cav., as it was afterward called? It was arganized at Clarksburg, W. Va., in June, 1861, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May, 1866, and discharged at Wheeling, W. Va., May 30, 1866; which is near enough to five years to call it so. To be exact, my company (E, 3d: it so. To be exact, my company (E, 3d; C, 6th) was enlisted June 21, 1861.—W. S. SUMNER, Co. C, 6th W. Va. Cav.,

# Attorneys and Counselors,

1331 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. Special attention to adjustment of accounts of civil war Volunteer Officers. We think very sew officers were properly Widows (even if remarried), or other heirs, are

tled. Write for details. We are especially anxious to communicate with o'll-cers (or their heirs) who (1) were not paid for recruiting (2) who were denied bounty by reason of promotion; (5) who were diamissed from the service; (4) who were denied travel pay by reason of resignation for personal reasons or convenience; (5) who were not mustered and paid because command was below minimum number, and (6) who lost U.S. pay by reason of State pay

## **PENSIONS**

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney Washington, D. C.

fee. Send rough sketch and description for

## NEW the opinion that they really could not do without reading The National Tribune.— WIDOW OF CORP'L SHARP, 1st Wis., New Milford, Conn. PENSION PENSION PENSION PENSION Milford, Conn. **DECISIONS**

Children no longer denied pension because over 16 on July 1, 1880. Children of marriages dated since June 36. 890, entitled under act of June 27, 1890, regard-

less of widow. Confederate service no longer a bar to pension for subsequent loyal service. Let us take up your case.

Officers' Accounts, and military and naval pay claims generally, receive careful attention. We have secured favorable settleme of as high as 105 of these claims in one week, Consultation free.

Foe dependent on success. 800 lith Mt. N. W., Washington, D. C. Founded 1864 by Milo B. Stevens, 14th Ohio Bai Branches at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, April 1, 1807;

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